

TWENTY-FIRST
ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

Dundee Royal Asylum
FOR LUNATICS;

SUBMITTED, IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER,

TO

A GENERAL MEETING OF DIRECTORS,

July 5, 1841.

DUNDEE :

PRINTED BY D. HILL, AT THE COURIER OFFICE.

MDCCCXLI.

A faint, light-colored watermark of a classical building with four columns and a triangular pediment is visible in the background.

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TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

Dundee Royal Asylum for Lunatics,

For the Year ending 15th June, 1841.

THE Directors of the Dundee Royal Lunatic Asylum for 1840 have to apologise to their constituents for the delay that has arisen in the publication of the Report for the year of their management. This has been caused by unforeseen circumstances not worth mentioning ; nor would they have alluded to them at all, but that the Directors were apprehensive that if they did not do so, they might be supposed to disapprove of, or at any rate to treat with indifference, the regulation* that provides for the publication of every Annual Report at a *specified* time. The regulation is a good one, and departure from it never should be allowed but in unavoidable cases ; because, if adherence to a fixed time be not enforced, there is no saying to what length delay may extend, and twelvemonths may be suffered to pass over without a Board of Direction furnishing any account of their proceedings whatever. This may seem to some a matter of no great moment, for it may be said, and said truly, that in the occurrences connected with the management of a Lunatic Asylum, one year in a very great degree telleth another ; and that there can be but little interest excited in favour of the Institution by a tale that has been so frequently told. But to create a favourable impression in the minds of the public by a narrative of touching and striking incidents which not unfrequently occur in the development of that strange disease, for the concealment and alleviation of which an Asylum presents a desirable retreat, is not, and ought not to be, the principal end aimed at in the putting forth of an account of the transactions of every year. The chief use of such an account is to show and convince the public that every thing that *can* be done for the

* Second of the Bye-Laws.

comfort and security of the unfortunate inmates of such an Establishment *has* been done,—that proper means have been adopted to prevent their injuring themselves and others—that proper attention has been paid to their food, their cleanliness, and physical comforts—that full trial has been made of the most approved systems of curative treatment, both medical and moral, so as to give the patients all the chance which the state of science and medicine affords of being restored to reason and liberty; and that a restoration to the latter will take place, the instant a return to the former can be relied on. These are the important and responsible duties which every Annual Board of Directors has to fulfil; and to satisfy their constituents, the public, and the relatives and friends of the patients, that they have been fulfilled, is the principal object in the publication of a yearly Report. To attain this object is the aim of the Directors of 1840, in the following pages; and, when they have been perused, they hope it will be found that the exertions of their Board to promote the interests of the Establishment, and to maintain its credit and character, by the due discharge of the important obligations they have had committed to their trust, have been equal to those of any preceding one.

The occurrence of greatest interest and importance under the management of 1840, was the resignation, on the part of Mrs Hunter, of the office which she had filled for the ten preceding years. When this lady first came to the Institution, reformation in those departments which fall under the immediate surveillance of the Matron had become absolutely necessary. The female servants were daily getting more lax and negligent in the discharge of their duty; the consequence of which was, that the cleanliness and comforts of the pauper patients were not so much attended to as they ought to be. When reprimanded for their neglect, they would either give a saucy answer and treat the reprimand with indifference, or, to create inconvenience, would throw up their places in the middle or perhaps at the beginning of a term. This practice was becoming so common that it was found high time to put a stop to it, and to place the domestic regime of the Establishment under a more vigorous and effective control. Besides a change in this respect being necessary, it had been ascertained that if the Dundee Asylum were to be the retreat of female patients of the better educated and upper ranks of life, it was indispensable to have at the head of it a Matron who was herself a lady, and possessed of those acquirements and accomplishments which might render her a fitting and proper companion as well as a watchful guardian over the safety and security of such patients. When, therefore, in 1830, the situation became vacant, and several candidates presented themselves for it, among whom was Mrs

Hunter, it was thought by the Directors of that day, and, as subsequent events fully proved, justly thought, that the qualifications requisite for its due discharge, if to be found in any one, were most likely to be found in the daughter of the talented and well known Dr Haslam. This opinion entertained by the Directors was strengthened and confirmed by the numerous and high testimonials Mrs Hunter brought from England ; and, accordingly, she was unanimously elected to be Matron of the Dundee Royal Lunatic Asylum.

In less than twelve months after Mrs Hunter had entered upon office, the wards of the female patients had assumed a different appearance ; the servants became industrious and active, and attentive to the wants and comforts of those who were in so great a degree dependent on their good behaviour ; and a spirit of affection and respect for the Matron, that had never been exhibited before, was diffused generally throughout the Establishment. The system of vigilance, regularity, and order, with which Mrs Hunter began her superintendence, was maintained with increased good effect throughout the whole of her incumbency. So that when it was known at the close of 1839 that she was about to be removed to a more extended sphere of professional usefulness, serious apprehensions were entertained that her removal would prove an irreparable loss to the Institution. The Directors, however, lost no time in advertising for a lady to supply her place, and in a very short period no less than thirty-three candidates offered themselves. And here the Directors take leave, by the way, to remark, that the great number of eligible persons who came forward may be regarded, in some degree, as a proof of the eminent character the Institution has attained in the opinion and estimation of the public. For among the candidates there were several ladies of respectable station and connections in life, who were not likely to have been desirous of the situation if they had not been previously well assured that the Dundee Asylum ranks among the very first establishments of the kind in the land.

After frequent meetings and diligent investigation of testimonials, the Directors selected six out of the thirty-three candidates, from whom to make their ultimate choice ; and out of these six they at length chose Mrs Kilgour—a lady who had long been personally known in the neighbourhood as an individual of excellent education and abilities, of affable manner and good address, and of the *very first moral powers*. The sanguine expectations of Mrs Kilgour's friends as to the benefits likely to occur to the Institution from the exercise of such powers, the Directors are war-

ranted in saying, have been hitherto, during the short period of her official career fully realized ; and they are confident that these powers will continue to develope themselves in a stronger light, and with more efficient and beneficial energy, as Mrs Kilgour becomes more habituated to her charge. In truth, this lady has a mind cast in no ordinary mould. That her immediate predecessor, reared, as she had been, at the feet of one who has distinguished himself in his researches and writings on the intellectual faculties, and their operations—on the causes which occasionally and suddenly lead to their obscuration—and on the probable means of their restoration to the power of correct discrimination and rationality—that with such advantages of parental training and instruction, Mrs Hunter should have possessed superior qualifications for the charge which an Asylum for Lunatics imposes upon its Matron, is a fact not, perhaps, calculated to excite much astonishment and wonder : But that a lady who never, till the situation became vacant, had a view to anything of the kind —who had passed all her previous life in domestic retirement—should feel sufficient resolution and confidence in herself to exchange the peaceful duties to which she had been accustomed, for the more laborious responsibility which now attaches to her, is not a little surprising : But that she should no sooner enter upon the responsibility, but exhibit all the qualifications necessary for its due discharge, is a proof of a strength of moral powers truly wonderful, and must excite the highest admiration. The fact is, that from the moment Mrs Kilgour commenced her official duties, not a difficulty seemed to present itself to her. The patients, both male and female, won by her gentle and urbane manner, evinced towards her from the first, and continue to evince the most unbounded affection and respect. The servants in every department of the House fell cheerfully and readily under her sway, and speak of her as a mistress whom they are anxious to obey and please. In short, the management of the whole interior economy of the Establishment became easy at once, and Mrs Kilgour discharges it as if she had been accustomed to it for years. The Directors, therefore, think it their duty to declare—and they are satisfied that the declaration will give unfeigned pleasure to their late Matron, for no one could have the interests of the Dundee Asylum more at heart than she had—that her place has been in every particular most amply and ably supplied ; and that among the events of this prosperous year—for it has been one of great prosperity to the Institution—they regard the appointment of Mrs Kilgour as the principal feature.

As the Directors have been expressing their grateful sense of the excellence and usefulness of one of the official heads of their Institution, they

must not omit to mention here the services of two others, to whose merits and assiduity they can bear ample testimony. They allude to the Physician and Superintendent. Nothing can exceed the attention of Dr Nimmo, the regularity of his visits, and the care that he takes of the health of the patients ; and when it is considered how greatly their number is increased since he was first appointed principal Physician to the Establishment, it seems to be high time that his salary should be increased also. In the year 1835, when he entered upon office, the average number of patients was about 120 ; it now exceeds 170. It is true, that so great is the confidence of Dr Nimmo in the professional knowledge of the Resident Medical Officer, that he entrusts him with a considerable share of the medical treatment of the inmates of the House ; but, notwithstanding this, he never omits, let the weather be what it may, to visit the House three, frequently, indeed, four times a-week ; and for this onerous duty his salary is £75. Surely it ought to be made up to an hundred at least ; and the Directors of 1840 recommend it to their successors in office to take immediate steps to carry such a measure into effect. At the same time, they beg to state, most distinctly, that not the most distant hint on the subject has ever proceeded from Dr Nimmo, and that the well-deserved increase is entirely their own suggestion. With regard to the Superintendent, it is well known that the whole of the moral treatment of the patients falls into his hands. The perfection to which Mr Mackintosh has brought it is not *equalled*, the Directors say, without hesitation, in any other existing Institution of the kind ; and, as a proof of this, they may adduce the fact, that more than one person of high professional eminence has visited the Dundee Asylum for no other purpose than to ascertain how the combination of so much personal freedom and healthy employment, with perfect security both to the patients themselves and to others, has been accomplished.

Some months after the tale that was told on this head, in the Report for the year 1832, appeared before the public, the writer of it happened to be at the House, attending to his duties as a Director, when a stranger arrived to inspect the Establishment. After having gone through the whole of it and pencilled down everything he had seen and heard, he put his hand into his pocket, and, drawing out the Twelfth Report, turned to the Director and said,—“ Pray, Sir, can you tell me who is the author of this ? ” “ I am,” was the reply, The stranger smiled, and said,—“ Well, then, I ought to apologise to you, Sir, for suspecting you of dealing, as much as some of my own countrymen—the gentleman was an American—in the marvellous. But, in truth, the picture you have given of the manner in which this Establishment is conducted is rather *under* than overdrawn. I

am a physician, and I have been travelling through England and Ireland, and over the Continent, to visit the most distinguished Lunatic Hospitals, for the purpose of acquiring information for the management of one which is soon to be opened in New Orleans. I had finished my tour of inspection, and had arrived in London on my way home, when this Report fell into my hands. Although I cannot say I gave credit to all that is herein contained, yet I thought it my duty to visit an Establishment of which such a favourable report had been made, and I rejoice I have done so, for I have gained more beneficial knowledge and information from my visit to the Dundee Asylum, than from all I have made to other similar Institutions put together."

This, let it be remembered, occurred in 1833, eight years ago, when the number of patients did not far exceed the half of that which the House contains at present. So that a vigilant inspection over them, while engaged in work and recreation in the gardens and grounds, was comparatively a task of much less difficulty *then*, than it is *now*. But, notwithstanding the increase, the same system of providing for their security, without sacrificing their personal freedom, is carried on with undiminished success. No trouble or confusion have been found to arise from the employment of greater numbers; every thing goes on in harmony and quiet, and not an accident has occurred to give the slightest cause for apprehension and fear. All this is most indubitably to be attributed to the excellent management, and well devised measures of superintendence, adopted by Mr Mackintosh. It is, therefore, with feelings of no ordinary degree of satisfaction, that the Directors of 1840 have to announce, that one of the deeds of their year has been to express their grateful sense of the value of Mr Mackintosh's services, by increasing his salary to £200. This was not more an act of justice to a meritorious officebearer, than it was one of prudence, as far as respects the continuance of the character and credit of the Dundee Asylum, towards the Institution itself. Mr Mackintosh's name now ranks very high; the Directors believe none higher, in that department of physical science to which his professional labours are entirely devoted. No Board of Directors, therefore, can expect to retain his services unless something like an adequate remuneration is made for the same.

The zeal and activity which have been displayed by the Superintendent and Matron in behalf of the interests of the Institution have not been less conspicuous in its other officebearers; and the best thanks of the Directors are due to the Treasurer, and Secretary, and Chaplain, for their unremitting attention to their duties; and, indeed, the Directors humbly think that to the salary of the last some small addition should be made.

It will be remembered by those who take an interest in the affairs of the Asylum, that in 1831 Divine worship on the Sabbath was first introduced within its walls. At the time great fears were entertained as to the result. Many thought that the experiment was a dangerous one. That some of the more violent patients might be likely to treat sacred ordinances with derision and contempt, while in others mental agitation might be increased thereby. A two years' trial, however, removed all apprehensions on this head. The patients were found to behave themselves with the greatest propriety, decorum, and attention. They spake with gratitude of the opportunity thus afforded them of joining in the public worship of their Creator, Redeemer, and Sanctifier; and declared that from the due observance of the Lord's day they had derived the greatest comfort and alleviation to their mental distress. The experiment turning out thus successful, the Rev. Thomas Stirling was appointed regular Chaplain to the Establishment at the commencement of 1833, and has continued to discharge the duties ever since.

Of all arduous tasks in the ministerial office we can imagine none more so, than to officiate with beneficial effect in sacred things to such a congregation as *that* which Mr Stirling has to instruct. To be neither too hot nor too cold—to kindle religious fervour without further disturbing the already agitated breast—to lead the mind to dwell on solemn and serious thoughts, without increasing gloom and depression—to speak on sublime and awful subjects without exciting violence and inspiring terror—these are the arts in composition, with which it is necessary a preacher of righteousness in the sanctuary of the insane should be conversant; and in truth they are arts of no easy acquirement. Yet Mr Stirling has acquired them, and is in consequence an useful labourer in that portion of the Lord's vineyard which he has been called upon to dress. “And verily he has his reward.” But it must be in the reflections of his own breast, and in the consciousness that he is administering efficaciously the best solace—because the only enduring one—to some of the most afflicted of God's creatures; for it cannot be in the remuneration of TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS per annum awarded to him by the Board of Direction.

The old proverb that good masters and mistresses make good servants, has never been more satisfactorily verified than in the domestic establishment of the Dundee Lunatic Asylum, as it is at present constituted. Some of the servants and keepers are now of long standing—a sure sign that both the employers and the employed are well pleased with each other; and where all have done their duty—and that cheerfully and willingly—it

might seem invidious to select any for particular commendation. But, from their long-tried services, and strict attention to their trusts, the Directors cannot resist the inclination they feel to name Thomas Lumsden, keeper, Isobel Somerville, female keeper, and Mrs Maxwell, cook and under-housekeeper, as persons deserving of their highest praise.

The Directors must now turn to a different subject, and call the attention of their constituents to a very important portion of their Report: namely, a brief detail of the manner in which the funds placed at their disposal have been employed. A particular enumeration of items of expenditure will be found as usual in the schedule annexed hereunto by the Treasurer; all, therefore, the reporters have to do here is to mention the principal additions, alterations, and improvements that have been made in the furniture, house, and offices during the year of their management, by which the ordinary annual expenditure has been necessarily increased.

1st. The new south-east wing has been thoroughly papered and painted, and rendered fit for the reception of the ladies, who now inhabit it.

2dly. By the enlargement of the House, and the opening of new apartments, and by the wear and tear of old, a considerable quantity of new furniture had become absolutely necessary, including bedsteads and bedding, carpets, curtains, side-board, dining and other tables, clothes press, shower bath, &c., &c.

3dly. The scullery has been enlarged, and the floor new paved, and a most useful apparatus for cooking by steam (by which a considerable saving is made in coal) placed therein.

4thly. Great loss had been experienced in former summers by the insufficiency of the larder to preserve meat in hot weather. To remedy this, a new one with double roof and zinc plates, standing on wheels, has been erected in the court near the kitchen, and is found to answer admirably.

5thly. A washing-machine has been placed in the wash-house, similar to the one used in the Perth Asylum, and it has given the greatest satisfaction; for the clothes suffer no injury therefrom, and an immense deal of trouble is saved.

To these principal improvements may be added several minor ones, such as placing a new clock in the kitchen--altering the floor of the old bath-

room—lime-washing the walls of the airing courts—cleansing drains and great cess pool near the weavers' shop—and many others that it would be too tedious here to mention. The outlay on the whole of these has been £637 18s. 7d., making a sum to that amount beyond the ordinary annual expenditure. The comforts, however, of the patients have been very considerably increased thereby; and, had it not been for this outlay, the Directors are happy to have it in their power to say that the revenue would have EXCEEDED the expenditure by no less a sum than £673 2s. 1½d. They are, therefore, they think, perfectly justified in representing the year of 1840 as having been one of great prosperity; indeed, they are aware but of one occurrence in it that can be said to bear a different feature,—they allude to the withdrawal of a Rev. gentleman (from ill health, they believe) from the management, who had been elected a member of every Annual Committee from the year 1822, who had ever taken a prominent lead in all the concerns of the Institution—had promoted its interests in various ways—and in none more so than by the numerous able Annual Reports which he contributed. The retirement of so active and intelligent a Director must be regarded as a serious loss, and most sincerely do his colleagues in office regret it. They hope, however, when the cause of absence is removed, he may be induced to return to the direction, for they are certain that he continues to have the welfare and prosperity of the Institution deeply at heart. Be this, however, as it may, they can assure him that in their estimation among the names of the principal benefactors to the Dundee Royal Lunatic Asylum must ever stand that of the Rev. Dr Cannan.

The Directors beg leave here to record their thanks to the following noblemen and gentlemen, for presents made to the Asylum in the course of the year 1840:—To Mr Alison, for a horse, which has been of great use; to Sir John Ogilvy, for a quantity of shrubs and plants to ornament the grounds; to Lord Douglas, for a cargo of gravel to improve the walks; to Messrs Balfour and Meldrum, and Mr Alex. Milne, for materials for weaving, without which supply many of the patients could not have been employed. They also tender their thanks to the Members of Committee and to the House Visitors, for their unremitting attention to the interests and good management of the Establishment; and out of the former they must mention one, Capt. P. Scott, the Chairman,—his thorough knowledge of building and other matters enabling him, in the alterations and additions, to render essential services to the Institution; while, by his judicious inspection and scrupulous delicacy to all concerned, every one is gratified and encouraged in the faithful and zealous discharge of their respective duties.

AT THE

ADJOURNED GENERAL COURT OF DIRECTORS

OF THE

DUNDEE ROYAL LUNATIC ASYLUM,

Held in the Town Hall of Dundee, on Monday the 5th July, 1841,

PATRICK SCOTT, Esq., in the chair,—

George Duncan, Esq., M.P., moved “That the cordial thanks of this Annual Court be presented to the Very Reverend Dean Horsley, for his great kindness in drawing up the Report of the Directors for the past year, and for the ability displayed in the execution of that duty.”

Which motion having been seconded by John Alison, Esq. of Wellbank, was carried by acclamation ; and the Chairman having delivered the thanks of the meeting to the Dean,

The Directors unanimously resolved that this motion be printed at the end of the Annual Report.

ABSTRACT

OF THE

MEDICAL REPORT READ TO THE DIRECTORS,

AT THEIR

ANNUAL COURT,

*Held in the Town Hall, on Monday the 21st June 1841.*YEARLY RETURN OF LUNATICS IN THE DUNDEE
ROYAL LUNATIC ASYLUM,*From 15th June 1840, to 21st June 1841.*

			Males.	Females.	Total.
Remained 15th June 1840,	-	-	80	71	151
Admitted during the above period,	-	-	33	25	58
			—	—	—
Total,	-	-	113	96	209
Discharged cured,	-	-	6	16	22
Ditto improved,	-	-	2	2	4
Ditto as admitted,	-	-	0	1	1
Ditto by desire,	-	-	2	0	2
Died,	-	-	5	3	8
			—	—	—
Total,	-	-	15	22	37
Remaining 21st June 1841,	-	-	98	74	172
			—	—	—
Total,	-	-	113	96	209
Daily average number of patients in the House,	}		89	75	164

TABLE OF ADMISSIONS ACCORDING TO THE CAUSES OF INSANITY, SO FAR AS THEY CAN BE ASCERTAINED.

PHYSICAL CAUSES.

					Males.	Females.	Total.
Hereditary tendency,	-	-	-	-	8	7	15
Drunkenness,	-	-	-	-	5	1	6
Excess of fatigue, with hereditary pre- disposition,	-	-	-	-	0	1	1
Ditto of suckling and deficient nourishment,					0	1	1
Critical period,	-	-	-	-	0	1	1
After typhus fever,	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
Old Age,	-	-	-	-	1	0	1
Injuries,	-	-	-	-	1	0	1
High living, with hereditary predisposition,					1	0	1
Childbirth, with hereditary predisposition,					0	1	1
					—	—	—
Total,	-	-	-	-	18	14	32

MORAL CAUSES.

					Males.	Females.	Total.
Disappointments,	-	-	-	-	2	0	2
Grief,	-	-	-	-	4	3	7
Ditto, with hereditary predisposition,	-				0	1	1
Disappointed love,	-	-	-	-	0	1	1
Fright,	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Reverse of circumstances,	-	-	-	-	0	2	2
Excess of study,	-	-	-	-	1	0	1
Anxiety,	-	-	-	-	0	1	1
Remorse,	-	-	-	-	1	0	1
Unknown,	-	-	-	-	6	1	7
					—	—	—
Total,	-	-	-	-	15	11	26

TABLE OF ADMISSIONS RELATIVE TO AGES.

					Males.	Females.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years of age,					1	0	1
... 20 to 25	...	-	-	-	5	1	6
... 25 to 30	...	-	-	-	4	2	6
... 30 to 35	...	-	-	-	4	3	7
... 35 to 40	...	-	-	-	3	2	5
... 40 to 45	...	-	-	-	9	4	13
... 45 to 50	...	-	-	-	2	6	8
... 50 to 55	...	-	-	-	1	2	3
... 55 to 60	...	-	-	-	0	1	1
... 60 to 65	...	-	-	-	3	4	7
... 65 to 70	...	-	-	-	1	0	1
					—	—	—
Total,	-	-	-	-	33	25	58

TABLE OF ADMISSIONS RELATIVE TO AGES AND SEXES,
CLASSED ACCORDING TO THEIR FREQUENCY.

Males.

From 40 to 45 years of age,	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
... 20 to 25	...	-	-	-	-	-	5
... 30 to 35	...	-	-	-	-	-	4
... 25 to 30	...	-	-	-	-	-	4
... 60 to 65	...	-	-	-	-	-	3
... 35 to 40	...	-	-	-	-	-	3
... 45 to 50	...	-	-	-	-	-	2
... 50 to 55	...	-	-	-	-	-	1
... 65 to 70	...	-	-	-	-	-	1
... 15 to 20	...	-	-	-	-	-	1
							—
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	33

Females.

From 45 to 50 years of age,	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
... 60 to 65	...	-	-	-	-	-	4
... 40 to 45	...	-	-	-	-	-	4
... 30 to 35	...	-	-	-	-	-	3
... 50 to 55	...	-	-	-	-	-	2
... 35 to 40	...	-	-	-	-	-	2
... 25 to 30	...	-	-	-	-	-	2
... 55 to 60	...	-	-	-	-	-	1
... 20 to 25	...	-	-	-	-	-	1
							—
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	25

TABLE OF ADMISSIONS RELATIVELY TO THE
VARIETIES OF INSANITY.

					Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania,	-	-	-	-	9	5	14
Monomania,	-	-	-	-	19	17	36
Dementia,	-	-	-	-	5	3	8
					—	—	—
Total,	-	-	-	-	33	25	58

TABLE OF ADMISSIONS RELATIVELY TO THE CIVIL
CONDITION.

					Males.	Females.	Total.
Married,	-	-	-	-	9	14	23
Unmarried,	-	-	-	-	21	7	28
Widowers,	-	-	-	-	3	0	3
Widows,	-	-	-	-	0	4	4
					—	—	—
Total,	-	-	-	-	33	25	58

TABLE OF ADMISSIONS RELATIVE TO THE MONTHS
OF THE YEAR.

					Males.	Females.	Total.
From June to July,	-	-	-	-	0	2	2
," July to August,	-	-	-	-	2	5	7
," August to September,	-	-	-	-	1	0	1
," September to October,	-	-	-	-	4	1	5
," October to November,	-	-	-	-	3	2	5
," November to December,	-	-	-	-	3	0	3
," December to January 1841,	-	-	-	-	5	2	7
," January to February,	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
," February to March,	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
," March to April,	-	-	-	-	4	4	8
," April to May,	-	-	-	-	3	2	5
," May to June 21,	-	-	-	-	5	5	10
					—	—	—
Total,	-	-	-	-	33	25	58

TABLE OF OLD CASES—VIZ. OF MORE THAN TWELVE
MONTHS' DURATION.

					Males.	Females.	Total.
Remained 15th June, 1840,				-	74	62	136
Received from Table } of Recent Cases,	M.	F.	TOT.	2 5 7			
Admitted since,	20	10	30				
	—	—	—		22	15	37
					—	—	—
Total,	-	-	-		96	77	173
Discharged cured,	-	-	-	-	0	4	4
Ditto improved,	-	-	-		1	1	2
Ditto by desire,	-	-	-		1	0	1
Ditto as admitted,	-	-	-		0	1	1
Died,	-	-	-	-	4	3	7
					—	—	—
Total,	-	-	-		6	9	15
Remaining 21st June, 1841,	-	-	-		90	68	158
					—	—	—
Total,	-	-	-		96	77	173

TABLE OF RECENT CASES—VIZ. OF THOSE UNDER
TWELVE MONTHS' DURATION.

					Males.	Females.	Total.
Remained 15th June, 1840,	-	-	-		6	9	15
Transferred to preceding Table,	-	-	-		2	5	7
					—	—	—
Total,	-	-	-		4	4	8
Admitted since,	-	-	-		13	15	28
					—	—	—
Total,	-	-	-		17	19	36
Discharged cured,	-	-	-		6	12	18
Ditto improved,	-	-	-		1	1	2
Ditto by desire,	-	-	-		1	0	1
Died,	-	-	-		1	0	1
					—	—	—
Total,	-	-	-		9	13	22
Remaining 21st June, 1841,	-	-	-		8	6	14
					—	—	—
Total,	-	-	-		17	19	36

TABLE OF THE DEATHS FOR THE PAST YEAR.

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Of Apoplexy, or of its consequences,	-	4	2	6
„ Exhaustion,	-	0	1	1
„ Epilepsy,	-	1	0	1
Total,	-	5	3	8

AGES OF THE DECEASED.

		Males.	Females.	Total.
From 20 to 30 years of age,	-	1	0	1
„ 30 to 40	„	0	1	1
„ 40 to 50	„	2	1	3
„ 50 to 60	„	1	0	1
„ 60 to 70	„	1	0	1
„ 70 to 80	„	0	1	1
Total,	-	5	3	8

NUMBER OF EPILEPTICS AMONG THE LUNATICS AT PRESENT IN THE ASYLUM.

In Asylum, 172 Lunatics.	Mania.		Monomania.		Dementia.		Idiotism.		Total.	
Epileptic.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	1	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	4	2

TABLE OF ADMISSIONS RELATIVE TO PROFESSION, OCCUPATION, OR CONDITION.

Males.	No.	Females.	No.
Artisans and Tradesmen,	21	Housekeepers,	-
Carters,	1	Ladies,	-
Farmers,	3	Poor women,	-
Merchants,	1	Servants,	-
Sailors,	2	Wives or Daughters of Merchants, Shopkeepers, and Shipmasters,	-
Clerks,	1	Ditto of Farmers,	-
Schoolmasters,	1	Ditto of Artisans,	-
Fishermen,	1	Ditto of Quarriers,	-
Of no occupation,	2	Sempstresses,	-
Total,	33	Of no occupation,	1
		Total,	25

At the Census on the 6th June, 1841, a copy of the following Table of the ages of all the Lunatics then confined in the Asylum, was handed to the proper officer.

					No.
Lunatics aged 15 years and under 20,			-	3	
„ 20	„	25,	-	-	9
„ 25	„	30,	-	-	13
„ 30	„	35,	-	-	16
„ 35	„	40,	-	-	29
„ 40	„	45,	-	-	27
„ 50	„	55,	-	-	30
„ 60	„	65,	-	-	33
„ 65	„	70,	-	-	8
„ 70	„	75,	-	-	2
„ 75	„	80,	-	-	1
„ 80	„	85,	-	-	2
„ 85	„	90,	-	-	1
<hr/>					
Total number of Lunatics who slept in this Institution, June 6th,		-	-	174	

In again presenting our Yearly Report, we have to congratulate the Directors on the increasing usefulness of the Institution. It is no doubt a subject of regret that so many of our fellow mortals are suffering under a disease the most painful of all to the contemplation of those who enjoy health of body and mind—one which lays prostrate the noblest part of man, and in many cases reduces him to a condition little, if at all, superior to that of the beasts who perish. The knowledge, therefore, that you have been instrumental, and that the Institution over which you preside has in many cases been the means of alleviating the worst of all diseases to which flesh is heir, must impart a feeling of satisfaction corresponding in degree to that of regret with which you cannot fail to look upon the afflictions of the unfortunate objects of your care.

The number of patients admitted during the past year is slightly greater than the preceding one. In the preceding year the number of males and females admitted approached nearly to an equality, but last year the number of males has much exceeded that of the females.

On looking at the tables it will be observed that the number dismissed as cured is much less than the number in 1839-40. This, however, is very easily accounted for. In both years we admitted nearly the same number of patients,—viz., fifty-seven in the former and fifty-eight in the latter; but in 1839-40 there were only fifteen of them old cases, while in 1840-41 there were no fewer than thirty,—thus leaving in the one year forty-two, and in the other only twenty-eight cases in which there was a reasonable hope of cure. We have, besides, to complain this year, as we have had in almost every Report, that several patients have been sent to us in a dying condition—a circumstance which not only lessens the proportion of cures to the admissions, but which also swells the number of deaths which occur in the Institution. Notwithstanding this drawback, the number of deaths which occurred last year was only 8 out of a total number of 209 patients, and out of a daily average of 164.

For reasons which will be obvious to every one, we cannot go into the details of any of the cases treated in this Institution to the extent that is allowable in hospitals for the cure of bodily diseases, or asylums where paupers only are admitted. A few of the more prominent delusions which are daily met with may, however, be slightly noticed, without lifting up the veil which ought always to cover from mere idle curiosity the mental infirmities of our fellow creatures, or without running any risk of wounding the feelings of relatives and friends. We have, as usual, several patients

who fancy themselves to be gods. Some of them admit the divinity of the others—arrogating to themselves, however, the title of the supreme deity, and allowing the others to be only inferior divinities. We have never observed this delusion to occur in females—possibly our holy religion may have some influence in this exemption; and that in countries where gods, many *male* and *female* are worshipped, there instances may occur of female lunatics suffering under this delusion. There is a very common delusion, branching out into many varieties, of which we have several instances. That in which the patients suppose that their friends, or the medical officers or servants of the Institution, are practising on them for the purpose of keeping them in an Asylum. We have several patients who assert that they are literally drugged with medicine for that purpose, and also to injure their bodily health. They are in excellent bodily health, of course require very little medicine, and get it very seldom. Another patient fancied that the food which was served up to him was principally composed of poisonous reptiles; and at times, in consequence of this delusion, refused all kinds of nourishment, especially fluid, in which he thought that he was more apt to be deceived. Another has taken up the notion that the wine which she is sometimes allowed on account of her health is nothing but the blood of her children, and that it is given her solely for the purpose of prolonging her insanity. No less than four females adopted a similar notion, viz., that the legs of their own children were presented to them under the form of legs of mutton, for the same purpose. We were consequently under the necessity of discontinuing this article of food to them for some time, till returning reason dispelled the delusion.

Another very common form of delusion, of which we have several varieties in the Asylum, is that wherein the patients think they are under the influence of evil spirits, or that incantations are practised on them, or that they hold conversation with imaginary beings invisible to all around, and frequently communicating with them from foreign lands. The popular belief in these and other similar forms of superstition still prevalent in many parts of the country may account for the frequency of this kind of delusion; nor, till these superstitious notions are eradicated from the minds of the people by a more rational system of education, and by a more lasting and pervading knowledge of the truths of Christianity, can we expect that these delusions will cease to appear as a prominent symptom in many of our future patients.

Some of the delusions which we have noticed are, from their very nature, attended with a certain degree of happiness in those who are subject to

them, and perhaps none of the various forms we have mentioned are incompatible with it ; but the delusion which we have now to notice is one which is a source of constant and deep wretchedness to all who are subject to it. We allude to that wherein the unhappy lunatic fancies himself to be the object of Divine displeasure on account of imaginary crimes—crimes from which, in a state of sanity, he would have shrunk with abhorrence ; for almost always the subjects of this delusion are those who were the most irreproachable in their conduct, and pure in their words and in the thoughts of their hearts. Of all the unfortunate inmates of an Asylum there are none who excite a higher degree of commiseration than those wretched victims of imaginary guilt,—depressed with the thought of their crimes, and haunted with the dread of Divine wrath, seldom does a ray of hope break up the thickening darkness of their minds, many of them fall into a state of utter despair, and have their thoughts constantly fixed on self-destruction, as the only means of escape from their misery. But some of these cases, however, do get better. There is a patient at present in the Asylum who will shortly be discharged cured. One patient has been so afflicted several times, and whenever the morbid feelings return immediately desires to be re-admitted.

The last kind of delusion which we shall at present notice, is that under the influence of which the patient is impelled to the commission of violent crimes. The history of crime, in all ages and countries, abounds with cases of violence and murder committed by persons of insane minds, often on those to whom they were most nearly related, and most warmly attached, under the delusion, in some cases, that they were rendering an acceptable service to their Maker ; in others, that they were performing an act of kindness to their victims, in removing them from the miseries and persecutions of the world. The motives to the commission of crime by lunatics are infinitely varied. Those already mentioned are probably among the most common. It would be endless to attempt to enumerate the more singular cases, but we may allude to one case which must be familiar to all as an example of delusion of a very singular kind, impelling the patient to the commission of crime. We allude to the case of Hatfield, who fired at his late Majesty George the Third. He laboured under the delusion that he was destined to save mankind by dying a violent death. Suicide, though a violent death, was his own act, and a criminal one. He could not, therefore, support the character of a saviour of mankind if he took away his own life. He must be put to death by others, and though he could see the incompatibility of the character of a saviour of mankind and a self-murderer, he did not see that the murderer of his neighbour was

equally disqualified for his supposed office. But it is not alone lunatics, labouring under such delusions, from whom deeds of violence may be feared. A lunatic is a person whose mind we never can calculate upon continuing long in one state, nor can we anticipate the changes which will be produced in it with the same degree of probability that we can do in the case of a sane mind, when acted upon by similar influences. This is more especially the case with those who have been naturally imbecile. A lunatic, in a state of excitement, is always to be dreaded. Though under no delusion, the excitement itself may render him utterly unconscious of his actions ; and in such a state, unless carefully watched or restrained, he may commit violence on himself or others. Persons naturally imbecile, or verging on idiocy, are well known to be in many cases highly excitable, and subject to the most ungovernable bursts of passion from the most trifling causes ; under the influence of which they have committed murder, accompanied with circumstances of the most horrid barbarity. In such cases, though they have been the instruments of depriving a fellow-creature of life, yet they have been the unconscious instruments. We cannot regard them in the light of criminals, for they wanted that which in all cases is essential to crime,—namely, the knowledge that they were doing wrong. Many such accidents might be prevented if the disease were attended to at its commencement, and the unfortunate sufferers placed under restraint ; and we have no doubt that institutions such as our own have been the means of preventing a great many such cases from occurring. We have also little doubt that a great many of our patients, had they been left at liberty, might, at some time or other, have committed crimes of a like nature.

It cannot, therefore, be too strongly or too frequently inculcated on the minds of all, that early restraint is not only the most effectual means of relieving the unfortunate lunatic, but also the greatest safeguard of the public from their unconscious violence, or from the no less fatal consequences of their delusions. We cannot drop this subject without expressing our regret, that, in many parts of the country, numbers of these unfortunate beings are allowed to wander about, subject often to the most unfeeling jests and the most brutal usage, and almost entirely dependent on casual charity for a most miserable existence.

We have at present in the Asylum six males and one female received from different prisons, in consequence of a verdict of insanity having been found against them.

Whatever doubts might exist as to the state of mind of these patients at the dates of their trials, there can be none now ; they are all decidedly insane. Some of those cases illustrate forcibly what we have said about the propriety of early restraint and constant watchfulness. One of these patients is a man who was tried, two years ago, at Glasgow for the murder of his sister, who was deaf and dumb ; he committed the crime under the impression that he was removing her from a constant source of persecution, and that her death would render her happy. He believes himself to be a being superior in his nature to man ; that, though unknown to the world, he is its governor, and has great changes to accomplish in it.

Another of these patients is a man who was tried before the High Court of Justiciary, in 1831, for the murder of his son ; he decoyed the boy away to a ditch in a field in the neighbourhood of Leith, took a table-fork from him with which he had been playing, and without cause or irritation, but, as the lunatic said, impelled by the devil, struck the child a heavy blow on the forehead with the butt end of the fork, and afterwards stabbed him repeatedly in the breast. The unfortunate victim fell without a groan ; and, in the words of his father, "died like a lamb." The lunatic states that his insanity was caused by drunkenness.

The third of this class of lunatics is a man who was tried at Inverary about two years ago for the murder of a ploughman. He entered a farm house in the neighbourhood of Inverary, about the harvest time, when every body was absent except the mistress of the house. She was alarmed at his appearance, and allowed him to help himself to meat and drink at his pleasure. After remaining nearly all day in the house, the ploughman came home, whom the mistress desired to put the stranger out. Some little force was requisite, but he was no sooner out of the house, than, seizing a billet of wood, he rushed on the farm servant, and at one blow felled him dead. He is still a dangerous character, and requires to be closely watched, as he is apt to break forth very suddenly.

The last of these cases which we shall notice is that of a man whom we received from Ayr jail. He had been insane for many years. He was kept in the Poor House of Ayr, and was allowed to sleep in the same room with another pauper. One morning, about seven years ago, immediately on awaking, from some sudden impulse, he seized a hatchet which was within his reach, and with repeated blows murdered his unfortunate companion. He had been for very many years insane before this event, and

all this time was taciturn and considered harmless. When the Crown Counsel came from Edinburgh to examine him, to the astonishment of all present, he recovered his speech, and acknowledged that he thought his victim was labouring under great pain, and that he committed the action for the sake of relieving him from his distress. He fancies himself to be a person of high rank and importance in the state, and that he has a great part of the heavenly bodies intrusted to his care. He is particularly happy.

The cause of this man's insanity was the circumstance of a loaded pistol having been fired close to his head without his knowledge.

On the whole, this class of patients is easily managed.

We shall not take up your time with any remarks on the different causes of insanity in the patients admitted last year, but shall refer you for particulars to the list of causes. We may observe, that there has been a considerable increase of patients whose disease has been attributed to hereditary predisposition, and a decrease of patients from drunkenness, debauchery, and similar causes.

We had lately a brother and a sister in the Asylum, and at present we have two males out of one, and four females out of two families.

Since our last report Mrs Hunter resigned her situation as Matron, and Mrs Kilgour was appointed in her place ; the former left the Asylum on the 8th of August, and the latter arrived on the 14th September. Our duties give us constant opportunities of judging of the fitness of the Matron for her situation. We cannot, therefore, in justice to Mrs Kilgour, omit the first opportunity that occurs, of stating to the Directors, that she is a lady in every respect eminently qualified for her difficult situation, and that she performs its various duties to our entire satisfaction. She has won the affections of all entrusted to her care, by the universal kindness with which she attends to all their wants, by a kindness which shows that she is actuated by higher motives than the bare performance of duty.

As a very great deal of the usefulness of such Institutions as ours depends on the manner in which the important duties of Matron are performed, and on the zeal and alacrity with which she carries into effect the suggestions of the medical officers, it gives us great pleasure to be able to assure the Directors that their choice of Mrs Kilgour has in all respects been a most fortunate one for the Asylum.

Out of 134 patients, generally 119 have been constantly employed either at gardening or weaving, &c. (see table, page 28), and with the same good effect as in former years. A good many female patients have been much benefitted by working in the wash-house and laundry; and were these offices in a more retired situation, and in some respects more commodiously and safely fitted up, a greater number could be employed in them with the prospect of ultimate benefit to themselves. By the indefatigable exertions of Mrs Kilgour, two female lunatics have been taught to weave. They were formerly house servants; and should they, on their recovery, be unable to obtain similar situations, they have now another means of earning their bread, and will not be thrown destitute on the world, as females in their rank of life too often are.

The health of the patients during the last year has been very good; no epidemic of any kind appeared. There were two operations successfully performed by Dr Nimmo in the course of the year. One for rupture in the groin, which the patient bore exceedingly well. Before resorting to the operation, the other methods of cure, always tried in the first instance, were unsuccessfully used for nearly thirty-eight hours. The operation was completely successful, and was performed in presence of one of the Infirmary surgeons and two medical gentlemen from Dundee. In the course of a fortnight the external wound was nearly healed.—The other was a case of dislocation of the right arm at the shoulder joint. The accident was occasioned by a fall. The head of the arm bone was thrust out of its socket, and drawn down into the arm pit; but, being taken in time, it was easily reduced.

We have had two beds, on a peculiar construction, made for epileptic patients. They are very low, are in constant use, and answer very well.

Two of the pauper airing courts, one for each sex, were laid out in flower plats in the course of the Spring, and the walls washed all round with yellow colouring. They now look very cheerful.

We have the greatest satisfaction and pleasure at being able again to report that since the introduction of a proper system of moral treatment in 1830, there has occurred no case of suicide in this Institution.

CERTIFICATES OF LUNACY.—These give us much trouble. In England the examination of the lunatic, we believe, must be made by the medical

man within seven days of the patient's admission. This, however, in Scotland, is left to the judgment of the Sheriffs.

These gentlemen, in construing the Acts of Parliament, very properly take great care of the liberty of the subject, and in Dundee look much to the age of the certificate. It cannot be too recent for them. But they and we should be guided by something fixed and definite.

There is no form given in the Scottish Acts of Parliament. We think our own form of certificate is a good one. (See page 35.) It is our opinion that the date of examination should be distinctly stated in the face of the medical certificate,—that the Sheriff should not have power to grant warrant upon any certificate older than three days; and that the warrant of the Sheriff should be of no effect unless put in force within two days.

We have brought this subject under the notice of the Member for the Burgh, Sir Henry Parnell, and the Lord Advocate; and if a clause to that effect was added to the Bill now in progress through Parliament, it would save us a great deal of trouble, and be of much advantage to the public at large.

CONSTRUCTION OF ASYLUMS.—We are often applied to relative to the erecting of institutions for the insane. We have only room to say here that we always recommend that there should be only single bedrooms on the ground floor; and if the funds will admit, that throughout the establishment every patient should have a separate bedroom. In some cases it is highly proper to have two or three lunatics sleeping in the same apartment, but rooms of this size should be on the upper floors, and their construction should form the exception to the rule. We suppose that the reason of large dormitories being now so much used is, that they are constructed solely with the view of saving expense.

In conclusion, we have to express our grateful thanks to the Directors for the able and efficient support they continue to give us in the performance of our duties, and the great attention which is paid to every suggestion that we make for the welfare of the patients. This enables a work which is always responsible, and often painful, to be performed with comparative ease and pleasure.

PATRICK NIMMO, Physician.

A. MACKINTOSH, Surgeon,—Superintendent.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Weaving linen for sheeting, cotton bagging, &c.	13	5	18
Picking oakum,	11	0	11
Tailoring and mat-making,	2	0	2
Cutting firewood,	1	0	1
Mangling clothes,	1	0	1
Pumping water for the use of the Establishment,	6	0	6
Breaking metal for the turnpike road, and garden- ing, trenching, and laying out ground, &c.	20	0	20
Domestic purposes,	1	0	1
Shoemaking and mending,	1	0	1
Clerks,	1	0	1
Bird-cage makers, &c.	1	0	1
Grooms,	1	0	1
Working in wash-house at machine,	2	0	2
Dressmaking,	0	2	2
Spinning,	0	10	10
Winding for weavers,	0	4	4
Knitting,	0	6	6
Shirt-making,	0	6	6
Netting,	0	1	1
Upholsterers' work,	0	1	1
Staymaking,	0	1	1
Flowering muslins,	0	2	2
Repairing bedding and clothes,	0	6	6
Worsted works,	0	1	1
Assisting in laundry,	0	4	4
" in scullery,	0	1	1
" in bedrooms and wards,	0	6	6
Marking clothes,	0	2	2
Total,	61	58	119

Ladies and Gentlemen not included in the above.

*Work done by Male Lunatics from April 1,
1840, to March 31, 1841.*

392 Webs of bagging wove.
4 " of padding wove.
39 " of sheeting wove.
2 Cwt. 2 qrs. 24 lb. oakum picked.
34 Pairs trousers made, in addition to
many mended.
29 Waistcoats ditto.
28 Coats and jackets ditto.
4 Pairs drawers ditto.
53 Cubic yards metal broke.
29 Pairs leather shoes and boots made, in
addition to many mended.
14 Tarred yarn door mats made.
7 White ditto ditto.
13 Bird Cages made.

N.B.—Gardening, &c., cannot be included
here.

*Work done by Female Lunatics from April
1, 1840, to September 30, 1840.*

35 Webs osnaburg wove.
12 Pairs sheets made.
92 Spindles hemp spun.
And winding pirns for 189 webs.

*Work done by Female Lunatics from Oc-
tober 1, 1840, to March 31, 1841.*

20 Short gowns made.
26 Long ditto ditto.

54 Aprons, chequered, made.	
4 " sheeting, ditto.	
130 Caps,	ditto.
49 Petticoats	ditto.
70 Shifts	ditto.
22 Mattresses	ditto.
19 Bolster cases	ditto.
26 Pillow cases	ditto.
35 Pairs sheets	ditto.
8 " stays	ditto.
29 Flannel waistcoats	ditto.
56 Pairs plaiding drawers	ditto.
105 " stockings knitted.	
69 Men's shirts made.	
26 Webs sheeting wove.	
96 Spindles hemp spun.	
130 Handkerchiefs hemmed.	
29 Pairs shoes bound.	
12 Pockets made.	
10 Habit shirts made.	
120 Towels hemmed.	
20 Tablecloths made.	
16 Toilet and pincushion covers made.	
14 Pairs wristlets and mitts	ditto.
6 Swiss bands for clergymen	ditto.
2 Netted flower stands	ditto.
24 Doilies	ditto.
26 Perforated card markers	ditto.
4 Pairs worsted shoes	ditto.
2 " worsted bags	ditto.
And winding pirns for 307 webs.	

QUERIES.

RELATIVES or GUARDIANS, with the assistance of the Medical Attendant, are requested to annex, according to the best of their knowledge, precise Answers to the following Queries, or to as many of them as may be applicable to the case of the patient.

QUERIES.	ANSWERS.
1. How long has the patient been insane?	
2. If the patient has been oftener than once insane, when did the malady first occur; how often did it occur before this last attack; in what forms, and of what duration?	
3. How long before lunacy were any such precursory symptoms observed as the following,—viz., unusual depression or elevation of spirits, or any remarkable alteration in the temper, disposition, feelings, opinions, conduct, sleep, appetite, state of bowels, or health of the patient?	
4. What have been the prominent symptoms of the malady? has any obvious change in its form occurred? and does it appear to be increasing, declining, or stationery?	
5. Are there lucid intervals, or any great remissions, or exacerbations; and do such changes occur at uncertain times, or at stated periods?	
6. Does the patient rave indifferently on various subjects, or chiefly on one? and what is that subject? Mention particularly any permanent or remarkable illusions.	
7. Has the patient ever threatened or attempted to commit any act of self-violence; and by what means?	
8. Has the patient ever made any premeditated or dangerous attempt to injure any other person? and how?	
9. Is the patient prone to tear clothes, or to break windows or furniture?	

QUERIES.

ANSWERS.

10. Since the commencement of the malady, what have been the patient's habits? State particularly whether the patient is attentive to the calls of nature.
11. What is the age, and what was the profession or occupation of the patient?
12. Is the patient married or single, and was any relative of the patient ever insane?
13. Before the commencement, either of the malady or of any of its precursory symptoms, had the patient been remarkable for any degree of oddity, eccentricity, or mental infirmity? Mention predominant passions or prejudices, religious impressions, and any habitual vice or intemperance.
14. Is the patient subject to periodical attacks of any other malady; to any unusual discharge, or to suppression or obstruction of any *customary* discharge; to sores, eruptions, rupture, epilepsy, or palsy? Specify any bodily infirmity or disease of the patient.
15. Did the present fit of lunacy occur, or has any former fit occurred, during pregnancy or in childbed?
16. Was the head of the patient ever severely injured?
17. What is supposed to have been the exciting cause of the malady?
18. What has been done for the recovery of the patient? and with what effect?
19. Has the patient ever been treated for lunacy in any public asylum or private mad-house? If so, how often, and how long on each occasion, has the patient been in any such establishment? When, in what state, and, if not cured, for what reason was the patient dismissed?

(Signed)

EXTRACT

From Act of Parliament 55 Geo. III., cap. 69, anent Mad Houses in Scotland.

And, if any medical person shall sign or give any such certificate or report, without having carefully visited and examined the person to whom it relates, and without having endeavoured to ascertain, in a proper manner, by such examination, and otherwise, that such person is a furious or fatuous person or lunatic, and proper to be confined in a house for the reception of such persons, every such medical person shall forfeit and pay for such offence or neglect, the sum of Fifty Pounds, and the expenses of recovering the same.

NEW RULE, No. IV.,

Under the head Committee of Management, past 10th October, 1836.—

See Minute Book, vol. 3d, p. 24.

In the event of any vacancy occurring among the Office-Bearers of the Establishment, the Weekly Committee may appoint a person to officiate in the vacant situation till the next ensuing Quarterly or General Meeting of Directors, when a person or persons shall be regularly appointed to serve out the remainder of the current year,—it being understood that one week's notice at least, in the cards calling such meeting, and of the election then expected to take place, shall be given of all Quarterly Meetings where Office-Bearers are to be elected.

A B S T R A C T

OF THE

DUNDEE LUNATIC ASYLUM ACCOUNTS,

For the Year ending 31st March 1841.

Expenditure.	Income.
To Salaries, viz.:-	
Superintendent, £200 0 0	By Income, £3742 6 3
Mrs Hunter, 31 17 6	,, Donations, 2 2 0
Mrs Kilgour, 40 16 8	,, Patients' Labour, 204 3 3½
Physician, 75 0 0	
Chaplain, 25 0 0	
Secretary, 20 0 0	
Treasurer, 50 0 0	
House Servants, 334 2 7	
	776 16 9
Less Fees drawn for	
Patients, 58 8 6	£718 8 3
To Interest,	453 11 3
,, Butcher Meat,	371 18 1
,, Incidents,	287 1 1
,, Bread,	224 19 10
,, Milk,	246 7 6
,, Sugar, Tea, and Groceries,	195 3 10
,, Coals,	175 9 5
,, Potatoes,	80 16 7
,, Meal and Barley,	165 14 0
,, Medicines,	14 5 2
,, Fish,	23 16 2
,, Straw,	17 1 5
,, Butter, Cheese, and Oil,	106 14 11
,, Rental,	51 11 11
,, Soap,	60 0 9
,, Beer,	77 9 3
	£3275 9 5
Excess of Income,	673 2 1½
	£3948 11 6½
	£3948 11 6½

State of the Debt.

To Balance due on Outstanding	By Dundee Banking Co., per bond, £5000 0 0
Boards, £174 12 11	,, Kirk Session, Legacy from the
,, Provisions in the House, 265 15 0	late John Grieve, £393 10 9
,, Goods in Store, 96 2 6	,, Do. do. from Mr
,, Mrs Kilgour, for House Expenses, 4 10 0	John Riddoch, 448 8 6
,, Debt, 9496 2 10½	
	841 19 3
	,, Mrs Nimmo and Family, 1640 0 0
	,, Mrs Hunter, 300 0 0
	,, Miss Isabella Crichton, 231 0 0
	,, Dundee Banking Co., on current account, 1772 9 6
	,, Cash due to the Treasurer, 251 14 6½
	£10,037 3 3½
	£10,037 3 3½